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industry, because of its greater interest in the amassing of money than the making of manhood, the spirit of Carlyle and Ruskin again finds expression.

In six short chapters—Youth in the City, The Wrecked Foundations of Domesticity, The Quest for Adventure, The House of Dreams, Youth in Industry and The Thirst for Righteousness—she has established a point of view at once sympathetic and optimistic which must characterize all efforts at improvement. The difficulties to be overcome are chiefly those of environment and are not to be found in the heart of the city youth. The book will do much good.

To the fascination of the theme the author has added the charm of elegance of style. It is a book which the reader will hesitate to put aside until the last page has been reached.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

University of Pennsylvania.

Baty, T. *International Law.* Pp. viii, 364. Price, \$2.75. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

Though the title indicates a general treatise, this book is really a series of chapters on sovereignty as the basis of international law. The author finds himself in agreement with but few of the current developments. His criticism is always sharp, his argument precise. The first chapters condemn the principle of obligatory arbitration. The idea of a Supreme Court of the World with a classification of powers as to rank is only "suitable material for undergraduates' essays in political science." Arbitration is a thing to be promoted by cultivating "the force of world-wide public opinion," not by any fanciful judiciary.

Each state must have absolute and equal independence. Its policy in the treatment of foreigners must be left entirely to its own will. All aliens are in a state not by right, but by sufferance. "Sentiment and treaties have gone too far in according a highly privileged position to foreigners." An extended review is then given of the cases involving the so-called rights of foreigners in residence. The criticisms are generally fair, but the author gives a wrong interpretation to the Caroline case. He intimates that the United States denied the right to invade in case of "overwhelming necessity." This is not true; the principle Webster wanted to establish was not individual responsibility for the acts committed, but the duty of the invading state to apologize for the violation of sovereignty, a duty the author recognizes, but which England in 1842 hesitated to admit. The latter chapters take up the cases where interference has taken place to vindicate violated individual rights. Pacific blockade is roundly condemned. It introduces "an element of anarchy into international affairs. . . . No nation can afford to weaken the principle that a state must be free within its borders." The principle of the equality of states should be preserved at all hazards. International relations should be improved by the "most cautious adjustment to the demands of public feeling," but any attempt to legislate a state into observance of rules for which it is not ready will prove disastrous. "Those

who dream of a United States of the World . . would dethrone science and reason and . . substitute . . brute force.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Pennsylvania.

Butler, Elizabeth B. *Women and the Trades, Pittsburg, 1907-08.* Pp. 440.

Price, \$1.50. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1909.

This volume, the first of that proposed series of six in which the findings of the Pittsburg Survey will be summarized and set forth for the Russell Sage Foundation, deals, sometimes minutely, at all times closely, with those outward aspects of race origins, occupations, environments, wages, and conditions of social life which appeared of moment and interest to the investigator. It is an inquiry relating to some twenty-two thousand women engaged in the food and tobacco industries, the laundries, the metal and glass and printing and garment trades, and other industries in the city of Pittsburg. Besides the matter of the actual inquiry, the book contains many illustrations, some notes upon the state restrictions upon working hours, an excellent bibliography and a very useful index, together with a large number of tables showing the distribution of the workers in trade groups, the industrial subdivisions of labor, the rates of wages in each group and trade, percentages, and the like, and also considerable data relative to the sanitary conditions of labor and living. These tabular comparisons form not the least part of the work and give evidence of the care and patience of the investigator. With this volume before us, it is now possible to glean some hint of the general methods and lines upon which this investigation has been conducted, and to anticipate somewhat the values which will attach to it. While as a whole the work can scarcely be said to add materially to what was already known in general terms within the trades either by implication or directly, it will have a very distinct value as a compilation, and as a basis for future investigations. It may very well be that in the completed series of investigations it will achieve a more definite place, with a greater co-ordination and more emphatic values. This book gives us at least a measure of the problem.

GEORGE D. HARTLEY.

New York.

Dealey, James Q. *Sociology.* Pp. 405. Price, \$1.50. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co., 1909.

In this compact and comprehensive volume Professor Dealey has made, as he says in his preface, an "attempt to simplify the teachings of sociology and to show how they may be applied to social problems." He has before him always the thought that "civilization is made up of the sum total of achievements" either genetic or telic. The author does not mean that social groups always planned out their achievements. "They grew spontaneously, naturally, genetically and were determined by the particular needs and con-